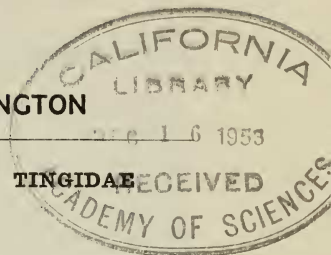


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF TINGIDAE
(HEMIPTERA)

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The new species and genus of lacebugs described herein are from many widely separated regions of the Eastern Hemisphere. For the loan of many specimens I am greatly indebted to Dr. W. E. China of the British Museum of Natural History London and to Dr. R. E. Sailer of the United States National Museum. Some records are also from my private collection. The types have been deposited as indicated beneath the description of each new species. The units of measurement employed in the descriptions can be converted into millimeters by dividing by 80.

Monanthia pongana, n. sp.

Short, broad, ovate, grayish testaceous with some veinlets brown to fuscous. Head black with four or five, short, brown spines. Outer margins of elytra beset with pale spinules, also a row on each side of pronotum. Antennae very short, brownish with third segment testaceous and subelavate, beset with numerous, very long, pale, stiff, bristly hairs, measurements—I, 6; II, 5; III, 26 IV, 11. Bucculae areolate, contiguous in front. Rostral laminae foliaceous, pale testaceous, areolate, open behind; rostrum infusate, reaching to metasternum. Legs quite short, brownish with tibiae becoming paler apically and the tarsi blackish, also beset with long, stiff, pale bristly hairs like antennae. Orifice not visible. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate, the areolate moderately large and rounded.

Pronotum broad, considerably swollen across humeral angles, impressed a little on each side behind humeral angles; paranota very large, completely reflexed with outer margins resting against the median carina, thus leaving only a small triangular part of collar and scarcely more than half of hind triangular process uncovered; hind process slightly elevated near the apex; median carinae sharply raised, long; lateral carinae very short, obliquely turned inwardly, sometimes not very plainly visible. Elytra very broad, widest near basal fourth, then slowly rounded narrowed posteriorly; costal area wide, triseriate on basal part, then biseriate, the areolae moderately large and arranged in irregular rows; discoidal area large, extending beyond middle of elytra, broadly deeply and concavely expanded beyond middle into subcostal area, there widest and around eight cells deep, obtusely angulate at apex; subcostal area narrowest at point bordering lateral expansion of discoidal, there three cells deep, six or seven cells deep behind dis-

coidal area; subcostal area with cells larger in apical three-fourths. Both elytra and wings very little longer than abdomen.

Length, 2.25 mm.; width, 1.25 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Okahandja, Africa, Jan. 20-26, 1928, R. E. Turner, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 4 specimens, same data as type.

Separated at one from its congeners by form of body and the long bristly spinules on appendages. The species is a little atypical of the genus *Monanthia*.

Physatocheila weenenana, n. sp.

Moderately large, grayish white with head and pronotum brown; elytra with some veinlets (not in costal area) variegated with brown or fuscous; body beneath dark brown or fuscous; dorsal surface (especially pronotum) more or less lightly covered with a white waxy secretion. Rostrum brown with tip blackish, reaching beyond middle of mesosternum. Legs yellowish brown with tips of tarsi blackish. Head with five pale testaceous spines; antennae dark brown with fourth segment mostly black, measurements—I, 17; II, 11; III, 84; IV, 38. Orifice distinct. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely pitted, areolate behind, tricarinate, carinae thick, each composed of one row of small areolae; lateral carinae long, constricted a little back of the middle, scarcely more separated in front than behind; hood rather small, inflated, not produced in front, narrowed posteriorly. Paranota moderately wide, totally reflexed, a little wider than in front, not reaching to lateral carinae, four areolae deep behind; then decreasing to three and to two in front. Elytra widest in front of middle, overlapping and jointly rounded behind; costal area biseriate, the areolae moderately large, almost quadrate and arranged in very regular rows; subcostal area slightly wider, mostly triseriate, the areolate smaller; discoidal area extending a little beyond middle of elytra, narrowed at both ends, widest near middle, there four or five areolae deep in male and five or six in female; sutural area large, with areolae a little larger than in discoidal.

Length, 3.15 mm.; width, 1.20-1.50 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), taken *in coitu*, both mounted on same rectangular card, Weenen, Natal, Africa, April 2, 1929, H. P. Thomasset, in British Museum. *Paratypes*: 2 specimens taken with type and one from Kenya, Cape Colony, April 27, 1914.

Separated from its African congeners by color, shape of paranota and reticulations of costal area. It is most closely allied to the new species described below.

Physatochelia katbergana, n. sp.

Large, brown with hood (save median vein), anterior part of pronotum, most of discoidal area and costal area testaceous or testaceous with brownish tinge. Legs brown. Body beneath dark brown. Bucculae brown, broad, areolate, closed in front. Rostrum reaching to middle of mesosternum; laminae broad, whitish testaceous, open behind, uniseriate,

the areolae large. Orifice with prominent canal. Hypocostal laminae testaceous, uniseriate. Antennae brown with most of terminal segment black, measurements—I, 18; II, 10; III, 80; IV, 36.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely pitted, areolae behind, tricarinate, each carina uniseriate, the areolae small; lateral carinae feebly converging anteriorly. Hood rather large, inflated, widest in front, not produced in front of collar. Paranota completely reflexed with outer margin very slowly rounded, not touching lateral carinae, five areolae deep at humeral angles, then slowly narrowed and decreasing to two in front. Elytra widest in front of middle, overlapping and jointly rounded behind; costal area moderately wide, biseriate, the areolae moderately large and regularly arranged; subcostal area wider, triseriate, the areolae smaller; discoidal area large, extending beyond middle of elytra, narrowed at both ends, with outer marginal vein a little sinuate, widest beyond middle, there six to eight areolae deep; sutural area large, with clear areolae.

Length, 3.90 mm.; width, 1.32-1.55 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Katberg, Cape Province, Africa, Jan.-March, 1933, Elevation, 4,000 ft., R. E. Turner, British Museum. *Paratype*: 1 specimen, same locality as type, Feb., 1933.

Easily distinguished from *P. weenenana*, n. sp. by the larger size, brownish color and larger and more inflated hood.

Plerochila zululandana, n. sp.

Elongate, brownish, the collar, paranota and costal area brownish testaceous. Head with four or five short testaceous spines. Antennae very long, shortly pilose, brown with last segment mostly black, measurements—I, 27; II, 13, III, 124; IV, 25. Eyes large, black. Rostrum reaching between intermediate coxae. Orifice distinct.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely punctuate, areolate behind, truncate in front, tricarinate; lateral carinae short, very low, visible on hind triangular part, converging a little anteriorly; collar raised, areolate; paranota broad, completely reflexed, with outer margins rounded and separated a little distance from median carina, six areolae deep in widest part, the areolae moderately large. Elytra with outer margins subparallel, slightly constricted beyond the middle; costal area narrow, a little reflexed on basal half, mostly biseriate, the areolae small and rounded or ovate in shape; subcostal area wider, biseriate, cells a little larger; discoidal area extending beyond the middle of elytra, with outer boundary vein a little sinuate, narrowed at both ends, widest at middle, there five areolae deep; sutural area large, with areolae becoming a little larger apically.

Length, 4.00 mm.; width, 1.12 mm.

Type (male), Eshowe, Zululand, April, 1-22, 1926, R. E. Turner, British Museum. *Paratypes*: two specimens, both badly broken, same locality as type.

Easily separated from *P. australis* (Distant) and *P. horvathi* (Schouteden) by the longer antennae, much wider paranota and biseriate costal area.

***Cochlochila boxiana*, n. sp.**

Head very short, black, with a short, median, brown spine. Antennae long, slender, testaceous with fourth segment almost wholly black; measurements—I, 9; II, 6; III, 85; IV, 26. Legs slender, testaceous with tarsi brownish, the hind femora with a broad subapical, black band. Bucculae black, areolate, closed in front. Rostrum rather short, reaching middle of mesosternum; channel narrowed on mesosternum, much wider and cordate on metasternum. Orifice not visible. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate, the areolate moderately large. Entire body beneath black, slightly shining.

Pronotum (save anterior part of collar and about half of hind triangular process) entirely or almost entirely concealed from dorsal aspect by the completely reflexed, semiglobose, paranota which meet within over median carina; paranota with veinlets and areolae black-fuscous, some areolae on the sides beneath a little paler, longer than high. Elytra with veinlets (save outer margins between cross veinlets) and most of areolae of sutural area black-fuscous, with outer boundary vein of discoidal area and adjoining part of subcostal area jointly raised so as to form a moderately large tumid elevation, apical part of discoidal area strongly concave within and projecting over the raised part of subcostal area, there discoidal widest and four areolae deep; costal area uniseriate, the areolae fairly large and clear; subcostal area mostly biseriate.

Length, 2.70 mm.; width, 1.20 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Tafo, Gold Coast, Africa, taken on *Hostundia oppositifolia*, H. E. Box, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 1 male, taken with type; 3 specimens, Kampala, Uganda, Sept. 11, 1930, H. Hargreaves, also on *Hostundia*.

This species and the new one described below can be distinguished from the other members of *Cochlochila* by the outer margins of the two strongly developed and inflated paranota, which meet within on a straight line above the median carina.

***Cochlochila bukobana*, n. sp.**

Large, grayish testaceous with some veinlets infusate, the apical part of elytra, median part of sutural area and rounded crest of paranota with cells and veinlets infusate. Head black, with five testaceous spines. Antennae testaceous with terminal segment mostly infusate, measurements—I, 11; II, 9; III, 80; IV, 32. Legs slender, testaceous with tarsi blackish. Bucculae infusate margined with testaceous, closed in front. Rostrum testaceous with apex black, terminating on mesosternum; laminae parallel on mesosternum, much more widely separated and cordate on metasternum. Orifice indistinct.

Pronotum mostly concealed by the large, strongly inflated and strongly reflexed paranota, which have the outer margins a little turned down and then meet within a little above the median carina; paranota with a rounded crest, impressed just back of humeral angle, practically twice as long as high; median carina with dorsal edge visible on disc, lower on hind triangular part; lateral carinae concealed save on hind part, there strongly divergent posteriorly. Collar testaceous, raised at middle so as to form a small inflated hood, not concealed by paranota. Elytra

moderately constricted behind middle; discoidal area not quite reaching middle of elytra, with outer boundary vein distinctly elevated apically and then angulately projecting deeply into subcostal, there widest and three areolae deep in the angle, subangulate behind; subcostal area biseriate in basal part, triseriate behind angulate tumid elevation, then uniseriate apically; costal area uniseriate, the areolae large and hyaline.

Length, 3.30 mm.; width, 1.36 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Bugombe, north of Bukoba, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory, Africa, April, 1913, Dr. Troitzkij, Drake Collection.

The exposed collar and hood and especially the less elevated paronata separates this insect from *C. boxiana*, n. sp.

***Ischnotingis yanhepana*, n. sp.**

Small, slender, testaceous with collar, apex of triangular part of pronotum, most of sutural and part of discoidal area brown, or entirely brown. Antennae moderately slender, brown with fourth segment mostly black, measurements—I, 8; II, 12; III, 65; IV, 23. Legs brown with tarsi blackish. Rostrum reaching very little beyond prosternum; Laminae whitish, areolate, constricted on apical part of mesonotum, more widely separated on metasternum. Orifice visible, rather difficult to see. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Body beneath brown. Antenniferous tubercles thick, curved inwardly.

Pronotum distinctly convex across humeral angles, closely punctate, areolate behind, tricarinate, carinae non-areolate, the lateral less raised and slowly divergent anteriorly; collar long, truncate in front, with three transverse rows of cells; paranota very narrow, carina-like, without areolae, slightly wider adjacent to calli. Elytra a little longer than abdomen, considerably narrowed on apical third, there almost completely overlapping; costal area very narrow, ridge-like; sutural area biseriate, the areolae small; discoidal area extending beyond middle of elytra, narrowed at both ends, widest slightly beyond middle, there six cells deep; sutural area quite large, with cells a little larger.

Length, 3.25 mm.; width, 0.86 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Yanhep, 32 miles north of Perth, Dec. 20-31, 1935, West Australia, R. E. Turner, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 3 specimens, taken with type and 6 specimens, Mundaring Weir, Feb. 19-23, 1936, R. E. Turner.

Allied to *I. prolixa* Horvath, but longer, slenderer, differently colored, paranota wider adjacent to calli, and the orifice distinct.

***Haedus otiosus*, n. sp.**

Head black, with five long testaceous spines, the hind pair longest and gently curved downward. Antennae long, slender, pale testaceous with fourth segment mostly black, measurements—I, 8; II, 5; III, 78; IV, 20. Legs long, slender, pale testaceous with tips of tarsi embrowned. Buculae dark fuscous, biseriate, with ends meeting in front. Orifice indistinct. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Antenniferous tubercles long, spiniform with blunt apex, with inner margin a little concave. Rostrum extending between middle coxae. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Body beneath dark fuscous.

Pronotum dark fuscous, punctate, areolate behind, tricarinate, each

carina uniseriate; lateral carinae slowly divergent anteriorly, less elevated and with smaller areolae than median; paranota moderately wide, very little reflexed, biseriate in front, uniseriate behind, without anterior spine, veinlets mostly testaceous, areolae hyaline. Elytra constricted beyond the middle, with apical part widened and dark fuscous, widest near apex; costal area moderately wide, a little reflexed on basal half, mostly biseriate (one cell wide in two or three places), with outer vein mostly testaceous and cross veins partly infusate; subcostal area mostly uniseriate, biseriate at tumid elevation; discoidal area elongate, extending beyond middle of elytra, with apex raised, with outer boundary vein rather longly elevated (peak just beyond middle), three cells wide in widest part; sutural, discoidal and subcostal areas dark fuscous. Pubescence very short and pale. Outer margins of elytra and paranota finely serrate.

Length, 2.52 mm.; width, 0.82 mm.

Type (female), N'Dola, Northern Rhodesia, Africa, Drake Collection.

Distinguishable from other African members of the genus by the more strongly constricted elytra, nearly smooth outer margins of paranota and elytra and small size. The vein separating subcostal and discoidal areas is also much more longly and highly elevated.

Haedus polulus, n. sp.

Slender, dark fuscous with paranota, carinae and most of costal area of elytra (transverse veinlets largely infusate) whitish testaceous. Legs long, slender, testaceous. Antennae long, very slender, testaceous, shortly pilose, measurements—I, 6; II, 4; III, 86; IV, 30. Antenniferous tubercles long, fuscous, blunt at tip. Rostrum testaceous with apex embrowned, barely reaching to metasternum; laminae, strongly foliaceous, whitish testaceous, areolate, open behind. Bucculae long, pale testaceous, closed in front. Body beneath black-fuscous, with pubescent hairs curled and whitish. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate.

Pronotum a little convex, clothed with whitish decumbent pubescence, tricarinate; carinae high, each composed of one row of fairly large cells; median carina scarcely more elevated than lateral, projecting a little angularly in front, the lateral carinae parallel. Paranota moderately wide, a little reflexed, biseriate in front, uniseriate behind, the areolate smaller than in carinae. Margins of paranota, elytra and carinae beset with very short, pale, decumbent pubescence. Elytra broadly constricted beyond the middle, with the widened apical part as well as subcostal, discoidal and sutural areas dark fuscous; costal area entirely uniseriate, the areolate fairly large, clear and mostly rectangular; subcostal area narrow, mostly uniseriate, with a couple extra cells in widest part; discoidal area elongate, extending a little beyond middle of elytra, three cells deep in widest part, with pubescence on boundary veins longer than on veinlets, the outer marginal vein with a short arch just beyond the middle, also the apex raised and darkened; sutural area with larger cells.

Length, 2.75 mm.; width, 0.62 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Bambey, Senegal, June 6, 1945, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 3 specimens, same data as type. *H. vil-*

liersi Drake from Senegal is longer with longer appendages; the paranota and costal area are wider and largely biseriata.

***Sanazarius biseriatus*, n. sp.**

Small, ovate (brachypterous) or oblong (macropterous), testaceous with some veinlets infuscate, rather densely clothed (especially pronotal structures) with moderately long whitish hairs. Head dark, with short testaceous spines. Rostrum dark fuscous, almost reaching end of channel; laminae parallel, open behind, reticulate. Bucculae long, areolate, closed in front. Antennae slender, longly pilose, brownish testaceous with fourth segment mostly black, measurements—I, 13; II, 9; III, 70; IV, 28. Body beneath dark reddish brown, clothed with whitish hairs. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate, the areolae fairly large. Orifice distinct.

Pronotum brown with apical projection mostly testaceous, tricarinate; carinae foliaceous, quite hairy, each composed of one row of fairly large areolate, the lateral pair constricted near the middle. Hood fairly large, flattened on the sides, with crest almost above front margin, then sloping downward posteriorly; paranota wide, reflexed obliquely upward, with front and hind margins slowly roundly narrowed outwardly so as to form a rather narrow and rounded outer margin. Elytra ovate (brachypterous), with apices rounded in repose, or apices (macropterous) broad; costal area wide, biseriata, with large clear areolae, save in transverse bands more or less infuscate; subcostal area narrower, biseriata, the areolae fairly large and about the same size as in discoidal; discoidal area extending beyond middle of elytra, narrowed at both ends, widest near middle, there three cells deep; sutural area large, the cells becoming larger apically. Wings smoky, longer than abdomen.

Length, 2.75-3.00 mm.; width, 1.40-1.75 mm.

Type (brachypterous male) and *allotype* (brachypterous female), Cape Province, Swellendam, Nov., 1933. R. E. Turner, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 4 specimens, same data as type; 1 example, George, 1920; 1 specimen, Katberg, elevation, 4,000 feet; and 1 specimen, Ceres, all from Cape Province, Africa; and taken by R. E. Turner.

Easily separated from *S. productus* Distant by the much wider paranota with narrower and rounded outer margins and the entirely biseriata costal area.

***Paracopium comantis*, n. sp.**

Fuscous-brown with head and antennae black; femora and tip of tarsi dark fuscous, the tibiae and base of tarsi brown; costal area with some veinlets testaceous; areolae of costal area and paranota hyaline. Body beneath dark brown. Antennae moderately stout; segments III and IV clothed with numerous, fine, long, erect dark hairs; III slightly enlarged towards the apex; IV scarcely thicker than the apex of III; measurements—I, 21; II, 18; III, 80; V, 72. Bucculae closed in front. Hypocostal ridge uniseriate. Orifice distinct.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely punctuate, areolae behind, tricarinate, the areolae very small; paranota uniseriate (one or two extra small cells opposite calli), the areolae rather large; collar raised, with three transverse rows of small areolae. Elytra feebly constricted

beyond the middle, with sides nearly parallel; costal area composed of one row of large areolae (a few extra small cells in widest part), with transverse veinlets mostly infusate and thick; subcostal area much wider, triseriate; discoidal area two-thirds as long as elytra, seven areolae deep in widest part at middle; sutural area, large, with veinlets mostly infusate.

Length, 4.50 mm.; width, 1.60 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), West Almora, United Province, India, H. G. Champion, British Museum. *Paratype*: 1 example, same locality as type.

Separated at once from other species of the genus in the Orient by the longly hairy antennae.

Paracopium hirsutum, n. sp.

Testaceous with pronotum (save triangular part) testaceous and some veinlets infusate; legs brown; head brownish with spines mostly testaceous. Antennae long, rather stout, black with first two basal segments partly brownish, clothed with numerous long, fine, pale hairs; second segment gradually enlarged apically, widest at apex; IV not as thick as apex of III; measurements—I, 25; II, 15; III, 120; IV, 65. Body beneath brown. Bucculae closed in front. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate.

Pronotum distinctly convex humeral angles, closely punctuate, areolate behind, tricarinate; carinae rather thin, uniseriate, with very small areolae, the lateral carinae concave within on disc; paranota rather narrow, mostly uniseriate opposite calli and hood, the areolae small. Elytra considerably constricted beyond middle, widest just in front of middle; costal area biseriate, with several cross veinlets in front of middle brown or fuscous so as to form an indistinct band, biseriate, with areolae clear and not uniform in size or arranged in regular rows, the inner row composed of smaller cells; subcostal area wider, with four rows of smaller cells which are uniform in size and arrangement; discoidal area large, narrowed at both ends, extending a little beyond middle of elytra, widest behind middle, there seven areolae deep; sutural area with cells a little larger.

Length, 4.00 mm.; width, 1.60 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Perinet, Analamaster, Madagascar, Feb., 1932, in Drake Collection.

Separated from *P. histricorne* Bergroth (only other African species with longly hairy antennae) by the longer and less densely hairy antennae, more convex pronotum and irregularly arranged rows of areolae in costal area. In *histricorne* the antennal hairs are denser, thicker and tend to form small clusters; the areolae of costal areas are equal in size and uniformly arranged in two rows.

Belenus colentis, n. sp.

Moderately large, testaceous with veinless variegated with brown and dark fuscous; pronotum brown-fuscous with apical part and carinae more testaceous; legs and antennae brown; margins of elytra, paranota and carinae clothed with moderately long pale hairs; pronotum and elytra with finer but not as numerous pale hairs. Margins of elytra

and paranota undulate, with a sharp spine or enlarged point at the crest of the short waves. Antennae moderately long, rather stout, moderately clothed with rather long hairs, measurements—I, 21; II, 11; III, 76; IV, 30. Legs clothed with pale hairs. Rostrum brown with darkened apex, barely reaching to metasternum; laminae meeting behind. Body beneath brown, clothed with pale hairs. Bucculae long, closed in front. Orifice with long narrow channel. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate.

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely punctuate, tricarinate, the carinae raised, with small areolae; lateral carinae terminating anteriorly a short distance behind hood, scarcely as high as median, feebly convex within in front. Hood not very large, terminating dorsally in a small knoblike crest just in front of middle. Paranota moderately large, slightly reflexed, projecting anteriorly subangulately in front, strongly narrowed from middle posteriorly, with anterior margin concave, with antero-lateral margin extending as far forward as base of antennae, widest in anterior half, there four areolae deep, then slowly narrowed to one cell behind, with a stout spine at antero-lateral angle, the next two or three short waves separated at crest by short spines. Head dark brown, armed with five, stout, long, blunt, testaceous, nearly erect spines. Elytra rectangular in outline; costal area wide, triseriate in front and quadriseriate in widest part, the areolae moderately large and not arranged in very regular rows; subcostal area mostly biseriate; discoidal area large, nearly three-fourths as long as elytra, with outer marginal vein only slightly sinuate, narrowed at both ends, widest near middle, there five cells deep; sutural area with large cells; areolae clear, without color markings. Entire body slightly coated with white waxy exudation.

Length, 4.25 mm.; width, 2.30 mm.

Type (male), Queenstown, Cape Providence, South Africa, 1923, R. E. Turner, British Museum.

The short antennae, shape of paranota and the undulate outer margins of paranota and elytra separate this insect from other members of the genus.

Lasiacanthia turneri, n. sp.

Head brown, armed with five, long, slender, testaceous spines. Antennae rather short, brownish with first two segments darker, beset with long, stiff, setigerous hairs, measurements—I, 11; II, 11; III, 55; IV, 24. Rostrum barely reaching base of mesosternum. Orifice present. Bucculae contiguous in front. Body beneath dark brown, with thick whitish pubescence. Legs dark brown, clothed with thick, decumbent, whitish pubescence and some long stiff hairs.

Pronotum brown, moderately convex, punctuate, testaceous and areolate behind, densely clothed with semierect pale brownish hairs, tricarinate; median carina more strongly elevated, about one-half higher than lateral, slightly arched a little back of hood, composed of high rectangular areolae, with a few cells divided in front; lateral carinae long, constricted a little behind disc, with large rectangular cells, mostly much higher than long; hood moderately high, strongly compressed laterally, projecting anteriorly over basal part of head, arched above with front margin rather sharply declivous; paranota moderately large, reflexed

obliquely upward, with fore and hind margins slowly narrowly rounded and thus jointly rounded with outer margin, widest just in front of humeri, there five cells deep. Exterior margins of paranota and elytra beset with numerous small spines. Upper margins of carinae and boundary vein of discoidal area beset with spinulae.

Elytra testaceous with transverse band in front of middle and apical part of costal area and most of sutural area (save a few clear cells) dark brown or fuscous; hairy vestiture not as dense as on pronotum; costal area rather wide, biseriate (save a couple extra cells in widest part), the areolae fairly large and clear in testaceous area; subcostal area triseriate, the areolae smaller than in costal; discoidal area elongate, concavely impressed, slightly more than half the length of elytra, four or five areolae deep in widest part; sutural area with larger areolae and mostly infusate. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Okahandja, South West Africa, Feb., 1928, R. E. Turner, British Museum. *Paratype*: 1 specimen, same data as type.

Separated from its African congeners by the smaller size and structure of paranota and costal area. The elytra are very little constricted beyond the middle and thus not much narrowed apically.

Lasiacanthia comantis, n. sp.

Elongate, brownish with a narrow oblique band in front of middle of costal area, a small spot beyond the middle on outer boundary vein of discoidal, apex of costal and most of sutural areas dark fuscous; entire dorsal surface densely clothed with pale decumbent hairs; outer margins of paranota and elytra, dorsal edge of carinae and boundary vein of discoidal area with some erect, slender spinulae. Head with five slender moderately long, testaceous spines. Antennae very short, clothed with short hairs and long stiff bristly hairs; measurements, I, 15; II, 15; III, 34; IV, 28. Rostrum extending beyond middle of mesosternum. Bucculae broad, areolate, contiguous in front. Orifice distinct. Body beneath brown, clothed with thick whitish pubescence. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate.

Pronotum moderately convex, punctate, tricarinate; carinae foliaceous, almost equally elevated, each higher and biseriate on discal part of pronotum, then uniseriate in front and behind with areolae higher than long. Paranota long, moderately wide along its entire length, reflexed with apical part turned back so as to form a deep longitudinal furrow on middle of outer (under) surface, four cells deep in widest part at middle. Hood produced slightly over basal part of head, compressed laterally, rather long, twice as long as high, sharply declivent in front, slowly longly declining posteriorly, highest a little behind front margin. Elytra widest near middle, moderately constricted beyond middle, then very little widened apically; costal area moderately wide, mostly or entirely biseriate, the cells variable in size and not arranged in regular rows; subcostal area triseriate, the areolae moderately large; discoidal area elongate, two thirds as long as elytra, five areolae deep at the middle; sutural area with larger areolae and considerably clouded with fuscus. Wings dark fuscous. Legs brown, rather short, beset with stiff bristly hairs.

Length, 4.15 mm.; width, 1.60 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Bambey, Senegal, Africa, J. Risbec, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 2 specimens, same locality as type.

The long low hood, very long pronotum, and long and practically equally elevated carinae separate this species from its African components. The antennae are short as in *L. sideris* Drake, but hood, paranota and elytra are quite differently shaped in the two species.

Hegesidemus otiosus, n. sp.

Head black, with five short brownish or testaceous spines. Antennae slender, shortly pilose, testaceous with the first two segments brown and last segment mostly black, or brown with last black; segment I a little larger than II; measurements— I, 14; II, 11; III, 110; IV, 32. Rostrum brown, the apex extending a little beyond mesosternum; laminae whitish testaceous, uniseriate, open behind. Orifice distinct, with prominent channel. Bucculae long, areolate, contiguous in front. Hypoecostal ridge uniseriate, with small areolae. Legs slender, testaceous to brown.

Pronotum brown to brown-fuscous, moderately convex, closely deeply pitted, tricarinate; carinae distinct, without areolae, the lateral slightly converging posteriorly; hood small, not produced in front, a little flattened on top; calli black; paranota narrow, pale testaceous, narrower and indistinctly areolate behind, wider and biseriate in front. Elytra moderately broad, with apices overlapping and jointly rounded behind; costal area wide, bi-triseriate, mostly triseriate, pale testaceous, with or without a transverse fuscous band in front of middle, the rest of the elytra brown to fuscous-brown, the areolae moderately large, clear save in band; subcostal area rather wide, with small areolae, with four rows of cells in male and five or six in female; discoidal area long, about three-fourths as long as elytra, with outer boundary vein nearly straight, with small rounded areolae, scarcely smaller than in subcostal area, widest near middle, there six cells deep in male and eight or nine in female; narrowed at both base and apex; sutural are large, areolae becoming larger apically, with cells and veinlets infusate. Wings a little longer than abdomen.

Length, 3.85 mm.; width, 1.50-1.75 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), both mounted on same rectangular card, Nilgiri Hills, South India, T. V. Campbell, in British Museum. *Paratypes*: several specimens, same data as type.

Differentiated from *H. eliyamus* Distant by the narrower paranota, smaller hood and wider costal area.

Pogonostyla, n. genus

Head short, with five spines; bucculae closed in front; osteolar canal present. Antennae long, slender, densely longly pilose; segment I two or more times as long as II; III slender, very long; IV scarcely enlarged, moderately long. Pronotum, head, carinae and the outer margins of paranota and elytra clothed with fine hairs. Pronotum moderately convex, punctuate, tricarinate; collar a little raised, without distinct hood, areolate; paranota moderately wide, slightly reflexed, projecting as a whole obliquely anteriorly. Elytra much longer than the abdomen,

with apices separated, divided into the usual areas. Entire dorsal surface more or less densely hairy.

Type of genus, Pogonostyla intonsa, n. sp.

Allied to the genus *Leptopharsa* Stal, but distinguished from it by the long spine-like antenniferous tubercles, longly hairy antennae and hairy dorsal surface. *Leptostyla natalicola* Distant from South Africa also belongs to this genus (new combination).

Pogonostyla intonsa, n. sp.

Head brown, beset with fairly long, stout, hairy spines; antenniferous tubercles spiniform, not quite half as long as the first antennal segment. Antennae very long, slender, densely clothed with very long pale hairs, each hair as long or longer than the second antennal segment; measurements—I, 26; II, 12; III, 160; IV, 60. Rostrum reaching to middle of mesosternum. Legs long, slender, clothed with short, pale, decumbent, pubescent hairs. Body beneath dark fuscous.

Pronotum brown, coarsely punctate, moderately convex, very densely clothed (including carinae and veinless of hood and paranota) with short, pale, decumbent hairs; carinae sharply raised, with one row of very small areolae; median carina slightly more elevated. Paranota rather wide, slightly reflexed, moderately long, projecting a little anteriorly, the outer and posterior two rows of cells clouded with dark fuscous. Elytra strongly constricted beyond middle, widest just before the apex, diverging apically with apices separated; costal area wide, mostly triseriate, quadriseriate in widest part, the areolae large and hyaline; subcostal area brown, narrow, mostly triseriate, the areolae small; discordial area long, narrow, about two-thirds as long as elytra, mostly quadriseriate, with veinlets infuscate beyond middle, the raised apex and elevated point beyond middle of outer boundary vein black; sutural area rather small, brown with a few apical cells clear; exterior margins of elytra and paranota finely serrate and hairy.

Length, 4.25 mm.; width (at apex of pronotum), 1.60 mm.

Type (male) and *allotype* (female), Verulan, Natal, South Africa, July 3, 1897, British Museum. *Paratypes*: 11 specimens, taken with type.

Separated from *P. natalicola* (Distant) by the shorter third antennal segment (160:185), not so densely hairy dorsal surface, darker sutural area and especially the more deeply constricted elytra beyond the middle.

Nesocypsela inannana, n. sp.

Pronotum very little convex, indistinctly punctate, black-fuscous with apex testaceous and areolate; median carina barely distinct in front, then mostly obsolete posteriorly; lateral carinae absent. Paranota inordinately large, high, extremely longly produced anteriorly, semi-globose with the sides compressed laterally, almost completely, deflated, flattened with the two sides nearly in contact with each other, with anterior third (from near the anterior margins of the eyes) curved backward so that the lower edges rest on the outer part of the pronotal surface, very little produced behind, the entire pronotal structure as described above then reflexed obliquely upright, five or six cells deep

on each of the two sides, with veinlets embrowned and areolae a little clouded. Head black; first two antennal segments testaceous, others wanting.

Legs slender, testaceous. Orifice small, distinct. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate. Rostrum testaceous, scarcely reaching to middle coxae. Bucculae infuscate with exterior margins testaceous. Body beneath smooth, blackish fuscous. Elytra very wide, considerably longer than abdomen, slowly but broadly widened near base, with apices broadly rounded and separated, with veinlets testaceous and clear in basal three-fifths, with veinlets infuscate and cells a little clouded in apical two-fifths, outer margin slowly gently rounded; costal area very wide seven or eight cells deep in widest part; subcostal area composed of one row of large rectangular areolae, the areolae nearly upright and many twice as wide as long; discoidal area short, not nearly attaining middle of elytra, with the outer boundary vein raised almost its entire length, with entire surface sloping inwardly, biseriate, the cells large; sutural area large, with cells scarcely larger than in costal area. Wings greatly reduced.

Length, 4.00 mm.; width, 2.70 mm.

Type (female) Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, U. S. National Museum. *Paratype*: 1 female, taken with type.

Very different and readily separated from its congeners. The development of the pronotum, and elytral areas are quite typically formed. However, the extremely longly produced anterior end of the paranota and other singular modifications of this structure tend to make *inannana*, n. sp. somewhat atypical of the genus *Nesocypselas* Kirkaldy.